WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes to that paper in terms which, considering how and through what channel we re ceive them, could not fail, in the absence of any other information on the subject, to excite in our mind great uneasiness, if not alarm, at the present prospects of the war. From that correspondent's letter of May 5 we extract the following :

"There is now a rare chance for our chivalry to · rise in mass to meet, in a war · ad internecionem, the masses of the Aztees. The Administration has no hope but in carrying on a prolonged war, and a war of races. It is already advertised in the Administration paper that such must be and will be the character of the war hereafter-i Mexico now refuse peace on our terms.

" All the volunteers-without the exception of company or a platoon-will leave the army at the end of their term of service. It would not be surprising even if some of the commanders should come disgusted with the service, and refuse to carry out any instructions which may be at war with humanity and common sense,"

What is the particular fact or facts, if there be apprized. But we are enabled, from information in our own possession, in addition to that contained in the subjoined Letter from a Clergyman now with the Army, to confirm the fact of the probably certain return home of all the Volunteers immediately upon the successive expirations of their terms of vate letters from New Orleans and elsewhere near the army (not from officers or privates of the army or persons connected with it) that it will be difficult to supply the place of the regiments to be thus disbanded. Says one Letter: "The army proper ' cannot be recruited to its full compliment; and the day of volunteering is rapidly coming to an end: it is no longer considered a fine summer's silver images all along the road, and the golden " Halls of Montezuma' in the distance: it has come down to sober realities-to rough roads and ' narrow defiles; the knife and the lasso; bacon ' and corn bread : pebble stones or drifting sands for a bed, and the sky for a roof, with hard ' knocks, and plenty of them."

Another Letter speaks of the movement of the Army towards the city of Mexico, thus:

"I dread the result to our army of an advance on the capital, even notwithstanding the recent victory. I do not mean as to any actual open resistance; for in all fighting we shall drive them · before us: but the certain effect of the constant wear and tear, from disease, battle, guerrillas, · hardships, and exposure, which the army has to encounter: so that, if Santa Anna knew the best policy, it would be to let us advance without opposition, to and into the capital, and let the army waste away there, as the best-informed men say it would do, like a ball of snow in July, whils the Mexicans confined their operations to cutting off or harassing convoys, curtailing our supplies. ' picking up stragglers, and obliging us to keep compact and in large bodies, without the ability to send out even a foraging party. When in the city of Mexico, we could not keep open the com-' munications with Vera Cruz, or receive supplies or reinforcements, except by large detachment which could fight their way; and if posts are garrisoned at intervals on the route, they must all be with a force that can resist a heavy attack, or they would be carried in detail. In the march that Gen, Scorr has now undertaken, he must go in close and compact columns as the Mexican will hover round them like Cossacks · driving in their foraging parties and small detachments, and wasting their strength and resources by this petty warfare. At present, however, it is, · I believe, understood that he will not go beyond ' Jalapa.'

Another Letter that we have seen (from New Orleans) gives the following information of the proposed movement by General TAYLOR's command across the desert to San Luis Potosi :

"General TAYLOR is determined (though opposed to the plan) to advance from his presen position. Two thousand iron-bound 18-gallon kegs are now making for him here, and many o them have gone forward, intended for carrying water across the desert between San Luis and 'Saltillo: a mule, with a pack-saddle, will carry two of them, one slung on each side. A thou sand horses are also being bought for him, with other large supplies. But, the expense! Whew!"

It is impossible, we should think, to peruse, unmoved, the following speculations upon the late success of our arms, from the pen of one (though not a military man) whose opinions are entitled to high respect and confidence :

"The affair of Cerro Gordo appears to have been a brilliant one; but our loss is severe-more than the whole country of Mexico, in my opinion, is worth. Recollect what kind of lives they are which we lose in this contest! We mourn over the fall of a General, a Colonel, or a Major of our ' late battle are fully equal in talent, education, wealth, standing, and general usefulness to their Colonels and Majors. Their loss to the respectable portion of society, and to the country, are equally great. Such are the lives that are sacri-' ficed by thousands in this war of our President's ' making. And for what? What object and what Do you recollect the expression of the British General Ross in the last war, when he ' was speaking of the volunteer force, consisting of the best young men of Baltimore, that were to be brought into action with what he called "his He said that 'it was playing guineas against half-pence.' We are playing the same game now. Our loss in battle, however, is ' nothing in comparison to our loss by disease and by the system of guerilla war, of the extent of peither of which have the people of the United States the ' least idea. Officers from Saltillo say that on the enormous. Every straggler and way-traveller perishes; and there is no safety in venturing from the posts even a short distance. Hundreds have · already perished in this way; many never heard of who have started in small parties to go from one point to another. Disease has been still · more severe in its operation. The Mississippi regiment buried 135 of its number before they · left the banks of the Rio Grande. Other regi-' ments suffered equally ; and hundreds have been re-landed here whose appearance was most pite-

FROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN. A SENSIBLE LETTER-The New York Freeman'

' walking ghosts."

the Army, and who is now in Matamoros, a portion of which we give below. We invite the attention of our readers to it, as presenting a plain commonsense view of the inducements for peace, from the we think the advocates of a protracted war will find it hard to answer.

Destructive to our army as has been the sickness on the Rio Grande, " which has cut down more of our men than the Mexicans have lost on the battlefield;" it is as nothing compared with the appalling havoc which we must witness at Vera Cruz:

"The war now being waged is far more disastrous to us than is generally supposed in the United States. We are always victorious, and lose much less men in action than he Mexicans; but then climate comes to their aid, and cuts lown more of our men than their loss on the battle field. Were the number of our men forever disabled by the service, with the deaths in every form which have thinned our ranks since the commencement of the campaign, accurately presented, our loss, considering the smallness of our army, would appear great, almost without a parallel.

"There is now, it appears to me, no end to be gained he further prolongation of the war. A victorious and powerful nation will not escape imputation of folly and great error in action, if, to punish a weak and harassed enemy, it inflicts infinitely greater injury on itself. If we entered it for the purpose of compelling the payment of indebtedness long with held, we are, if we still continue it, in a fair way of compelling Mexico, long since bankrupt, to the benefit of the insolvent act. If, for the recognition of the Rio Grande as our boundary, we have but to recross that noble river; my word What is the particular fact or facts, if there be any, upon which the very grave hypothesis in the strip of territory. If the war is to be continued until last sentence of this extract is founded, we are not Mexico indemnifies for actual expense, which is not, I would hope, the national resolve, we would be acting somewhat the Headquarters. It is a season in which those part, but with greater inhumanity, of the creditor who insists on the incarceration of an insolvent debtor until he liquidates the debt and also the expense of the incarceration. If the appropriation of Mexican territory be intended as a compensation, I doubt much whether the result will justify the policy or the wisdom of the act. This climate and country is suited service. Great apprehension is expressed by pri- to the Mexicans, but so little to us that the part taken will ultimately be a burden rather than a benefit.

"We are victorious over this poor, harassed, and badly overned people: honor and glory and a succession of tri amphs are emblazoned on our national escutcheon; we can well afford to be generous towards them. Mexican gasconade has been kicked and walked on from "Palo Alto to Buena Vista," and will continue to be so, to the occupation of their capital, if we will it. Supposing that Mexico, in her infatuation and weakness, still persists in her refusal to make frolic through a garden of Eden, with gold and peace on our terms, would it be sound policy in us to continue the war ' If still waged, it must be carried on, for the reaons given above, at an immense sacrifice of human life and reasure, and without reaching an end not already attained. All our citizens here-none surpass them for patriotism-are

to a man for peace. Their opinion is worth something. "The soldiers and officers of the volunteer and regular army, victorious against fearful odds in so many hard-fought are still willing, if their country so directs, to march again and again to the charge, till Mexico be brought to terms, but they see no object to be reached that is not now attained, whilst they can scarcely consider honor or glory to accrue them in future from a victory over the Mexican army. Peace with Mexico is the ardent wish of the great and good men jority of our own free land, of the good of the world. Let there then be peace. If those in our National or State Lerislatures who advocate the further prosecution of the war could, by some mysterious process, be transported to "Braos," or "Lobos" Island, there to fare as our brave men fare, this war fever would soon evaporate, and they would become the most strenuous advocates of peace."

HOW WE GOT INTO THE PRESENT WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald-decidedly friendly to the Administrationgives, in the latest of his letters, the following account of the probable objects of the Administration in bringing on this war with Mexico:

"In this view the war may be assumed to have been commenced for the acquisition of California; and the march of General TAYLOR to the Bravo, ostensibly for the protection of the frontier, may have looked to results far more comprehensive and magnificent.

The fact is incontrovertible, at all events, that the Administration from the start calculated upon the re-annexation of California. The march of General TAYLOR to the Rio Grande was designed to act as a persuasive to the reception of Mr. SLIDELL. It was thought his presence in front of Matamoros might be an inducement to the Mexicans to negotiate, as the only medium of escaping a positive war with the United States, so powerful in all the elements of war. It was expected that in negotiations thus brought about, the cession of California in quit-claim for indemnities would be easily attainable. In December, 1845, the Administration did not dream of overrunning Mexico; but it was hopeful of intimidating the California, without war, and without manufactur- ery becomes stronger, "Emancipation or Disunion." ing Whig generals to perplex Father RITCHIE with regard to the succession

We are not aware that any Whig press has ever the motives of the Administration for marching the army of the United States into the territories of before the American public. Mexico. According to this exposition, what the Administration really proposed to itself by that

has corrected the blunders made in the official canvass of votes by sundry returning officers, and declared the whole Whig State ticket to have been army; and yet two-thirds of the men lost in the fairly and legally elected, by a clear majority over decided marks of disapprobation; but it must be confessed that all other candidates. By the official canvass, only the Governor and Treasurer appeared to have been elected; the returning officers in several of the towns having returned many of the names wrong.

> U. S. MINISTER TO BRAZIL.-It is stated that Col. Top will sail in the U. S. ship Brandywine, from Norfolk, on the 1st of June. Thos. J. Mor. gan, Esq., late Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, is Secretary of the Legation.

THE MEXICAN MILITIA .- A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from the "Plan del Rio," in Mexico, on the 19th ultimo, says :

"A large proportion of the prisoners are rancheros , and nore miserable-looking set of vagabonds I have never beheld. They were clad in every imaginable style-pants of leather, otton, woollen, raw hide, cut after the fashion of every nawhole route, including all our detachments on the 'whole route, including all our detachments on the bow. Those who were not barefoot, wore boots, shoes, or 'Rio Grande, the losses by individual murders are leather sandals. Their upper works are equally various, consisting of a long white apron, a monkey jacket, or blanket, or a huge woollen coat or cloak. There was quite a number of women, bearing bundles of various dimensions. Five or six acclamation of the wholk people, to the highest office in their of them carried each one small child, comfortably ensconced in a corn sack, pendant from the mother's shoulders. was one youth who attracted considerable attention. He was about six years old, were the smallest of all jackets on his shoulders, but as to the rest a perfect 'sans culotte.' To make up the deficiency, however, he had two immense slouched beavers,' one crammed into the other, and his head stuck inous-with ruined constitutions, and looking like to the 'one.' Thus accounted, he picked his way with his bare feet over the sharp loose stones, apparently highly pleased with his first view of 'los Americanos.' They appeared generally in good spirits, but were suffering severely with thirst. Stepping up to our troops, they would place their finger on Journal contains a letter from the Rev. Bernard their lips, and look an humble supplication for water, which O'REILLY, one of the Roman Catholic chaplains in was cheerfully given."

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

The results of the late Congressional Elections pen of a sagacious and impartial observer, which thirteen out of the fifteen districts into which the gress held an extraordinary session. The followthe successful candidates:

WHIGS. DEMOCRATS. Thomas S. Flournov Archibald Atkinson William L. Goggin Thomas H. Bayly, John M. Botts R. T. L. Beale John S. Pendleton Henry Bedinger Wm. B. Preston James McDowell Robert A. Thompson Andrew S. Fulton WHIG GAIN, FIVE!

William G. Brown. It has not yet been decided who will get the certificate ection in the Second and Fourth Districts. In the former canvass of the polls shows that the Democratic candidate as a majority of two votes, including three or more votes the legality of which is questioned. Whether or not thes will be eventually rejected, and the certificate awarded to his Whig competitor, can only be known after the Sheriffs, who are the returning officers, shall have held another meeting, which is appointed for Monday next. In the Second District the late Mr. DROMGOOLE is supposed to be elected by 16 majority, though another report gives the election to Mr BOLLING by 8 majority.

RABID FANATICISM.

The present week is, as our readers will have alrea dy learnt from notices of the fact in these columns, the Anniversary-week of all the Religious and Mo ral Associations of which the City of New York is engaged in the business of Propagandism, at home and abroad, as well as in works of Charity and Philanthropy, or those which assume to be such meet and exchange opinions and fortify themselves in well-doing generally, but also, perhaps, in some legally established supreme powers of the Union. rare instances, in ill-doing. In this last category, conwe know, of a solitary exception to the benevolent character of these Associations, is one Association whose doctrines we propose now to hold up to the execration of all men of sound minds. We al lude to the ultra-abolitionists. We do not of course include in so harsh a denunciation all hostility to dividuals then found present of each deputation. the principle of slavery. We have, on the con trary, unfeigned respect for all honest convictions on this subject; even whilst believing that any material action on such convictions, whether individual or associated, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and far more injurious to the colored race than to those of European descent among us. We believe all such action, of course, to be wrong; but the Government shall cease as soon as the war is conpattles, are, without an exception, advocates for peace. They we believe that it has its origin, for the most part, in honest though misguided philanthropy, and we would always respect it, and bear with it, as with any other error, so long as it is confined within who in this war have done honor to their country-of the ma- TUTION OF THE UNITED STATES in their way, conspire against that last best hope of humanity, and would rend it to pieces, with no other purpose than what, if their rabid fanaticism could achieve, would sad dissensions !" render one-half of this Union at once a desert and a charnel-house.

With these few introductory remarks, we present to our readers the subjoined extract from the Report of the Tuesday's sitting of "the American from us can be necessary or useful to our readers :

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERT SOCIETY .- The annive

At 10 o'clock Mr. GARRISON called the meeting to order and said that the occasion was a solemn one, and he hoped he proceedings would be orderly, &c. He then read a por- even capture the city of Mexic tion of Scripture, which he said was peculiarly applicable the United States at the present time. A Prayer was then offered.

Mr. Gay, the Secretary of the Society, then read a report showing the progress of the society for the past year.

The report stigmatized the American Union and the Am ican Church as the great bulwarks of slavery in America Referring to the Church it stated that, because we ask the too with the State. We were accused of being disunionists. They avoided the true issue, because we are in favor of a dissolution of the Union if slavery be not abolished, for we hold that no government is better than a bad one. Slavery Mexicans into a treaty, and the acquisition of is the corner-stone of this Republic and of the Church. The

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, was introduced to the neeting, and said that he had in his hands a resolution which he wished to offer to the meeting, not because it contained any thing peculiarly new-not because it was perhaps calcu expressed quite as severe a judgment as this upon lated to startle—but simply because it afforded him an oppor tunity of putting the position of this society and its principles

The resolution was as follows

" Resolved, That it is the duty of every American to give movement was to bully the Government of Mexico into a cession of California to the United States! his sympathy in aid of the anti-slavery movement, and it is the first duty of every American citizen to devote himself to the destruction of the Union and that Constitution which has already shipwrecked the experiment of civil liberty here, and Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut bids fair to swallow up the hopes of every man in war and military despotism, so that on its wreck we may form a gov ernment founded on the Declaration of Independence, which at one time made our country the admiration of the world."

As might be expected, this resolution was received with there were a few present who applauded it.

The gentleman's agitated countenance and eagerness sho ed that he was charged to the brim with matter which he wished to relieve himself of for the gratification of the audience He then launched into a tirade of abuse against the Union, the Constitution, the Church, the Press, the Whig and Democratic parties, the leading men of each, the American chaucter, the Evangelical Alliance, AND EVERY THING AMERI-AN. He was aware, he said, that the sentiments of that resolution were not popular, yet he was assured that every man who looks at the history of his country will say THAT IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT LIES IN OUR HANDS.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

The Senate on Saturday (1st instant) took up the resoluti ntroduced by Col. NICHOLAS respecting Gen. TATLOR; and those giving the thanks of the Legislature to him and the army, and voting a gold medal to Gen. TAYLOR, were passed, but the following one was laid on the table (that is, rejected) by intervention in the distracted affairs of Mexico. vote of 15 to 12 :

"Resolved, That the Legislature cannot refrain from ex pressing the hope and belief, that seems so rapidly laying hold of public opinion, that the services of the distinguished chief of this gallant little army may lead to his being called, by the

The yeas and nays for laying it on the table were as folows-Democrats in italies

YKAS—Bell, Caulfield, Couvillion, Daunoy, Farmer, Hereford, Hunter, Labatut, Porche, Porter, Richardson, Ratliff, Reynolds, Scranton, and Strickland—15. Navs-Adams, Allen, Brashear, Dial, F. Garcia, M. Garcia, Kenner, Martin, Moore, Nicholas, Parham, and White

The resolution, it appears, was laid on the table by an exclusive Democratic vote: every Whig present and two Democratic members voting in the minority .- N. O. Bulletin

The bill establishing a line of steam-packets between Havre and New York has passed the French Chamber of Peers.

ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa in Virginia appear to be now settled as regards Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Con-State is divided, and the following are the names of ing account of its proceedings is translated by the New Orleans Picayune from El Republicano of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and eight articles, and we give it entire :

"The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, in use the full powers with which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality. and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war which the United States are now making on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses; and considering that, under these circumstances, the first public necessity that of preserving a centre of union to direct the national de fence with all the energy that circumstances demand, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the National Union, destroy its institutions, or onsent to the dismemberment of its territory, has determined to decree as follows :

"Art. 1. The Supreme Government of the Union is au thorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose o carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Repub lic, and saving the federal republican form of government un der which the nation is constituted.

"Art. 2. The preceding article does not authorize the Exe cutive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a ne gotiation with foreign Powers, nor dispose, in whole or part, of the territory of the Republic.

"Art. 3. Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colonization, impose punishments, nor confer any civil or military employments other than those whose appointments expressly entrusted to him by the const

"Art. 4. Every agreement or treaty shall be null and voi which may be made between the Government of the Unite States and any authority whatever, which, subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or take the place of th

"Art. 5. Every individual is declared a traitor, let him sisting, at present, we are happy to say, so far as a private person or public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, incompetent or of revolutionary origin, may enter into treaties with the United States of America.

"Art. 6. In the event that the actual Congress finds possible to continue its sessions, a permanent committe shall be immediately installed, to be composed of the oldest in

"Art. 7. This committee, in the absence of Congres shall perform the duties of a Government Council; shall as point, in case of vacancy, the person who is to take charge emporarily of the Executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a new President; shall give possession to the elected per son, and shall call together the national representation. "Art. 8. The powers which the present decree confer of

Such (says the Picayune) is about the amount the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reache the capital of the disastrous defeat of Cerro Gordo. proper bounds. But we have not the same charity The editor of El Republicano, in speaking of this for the conduct of those who, finding the Constriit ought to be observed that yesterday more than eighty members assembled, and that no other than ntiments of patriotism were heard expressed the insane hope of effecting, by breaking down its May the common danger thus unite all the Mexibarriers, what force can never accomplish, and cans, and cause to disappear even the names of our

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICATUNE.

JALAPA, MEXICO, APRIL 25, 1847. The diligencia, or stage-coach, is just in from the city Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 22d instant. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelm Anti-Slavery Society," upon which no comment all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself, would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the United States. Anaya sary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle. Among has been appointed provisional President, I believe, and has the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Garrison and others been gifted with full powers on every point except that in reknown to be prominent men among the Abolitionists of the lation to making peace with the United States. This no one thinks of. Congress, in extraordinary session, has even declared any one a traitor who talks of peace. The editor of El Republicano says that we may take Puebla ; that we may no peace. The duty of the people is to see their cities sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace. The guerilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only salvation; by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and in the same way they say they must expel the iniquitous, usurping, and grasping North American from their sacred soil. Better all die, and be blotted from the seals of nations, than to come to any terms so long Church to assist us, it stigmatizes us as disorganizers; but let as a single hostile foot is on their soil, or a hostile vessel on the Church fall, if by its fall the slave can be made free. So their coast. Such is the language of the papers, of the civil bodies, and of the military.

From a passenger-a Spaniard-who arrived in the diliger cia, we learn that, as yet, they have done little or nothing to wards fortifying Mexico. He also says that there is a strong party in favor of peace, although the members hardly dare avow themselves. There are no regular troops of consequence on the route, and all those who escaped at Cerro Gordo, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, have dispersed i every direction. No one here thinks that the Mexicans can ever make another stand and give another grand battle, but the impression is prevalent that small parties will be organized t annoy the roads, cut off supplies, and kill all stragglers.

Gen. Salas, who was President ad interim before the arri val of Santa Anna from exile, has issued a proclamation announcing that he is empowered to raise a guerilla corps, and calls upon all good Mexicans to join his standard. In his DEBT AND TAXES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. concluding sentence he says that "war to death, without pity, shall be the device of the guerilla warfare of vengeance !

President Anaya has issued a grand proclamation to the Mexican nation, calling upon one and all to turn out to the rescue. He dwells particularly upon the achievements of their fathers-the fathers of the present generation-and earnestly petitions their sons to do likewise.

El Republicano of the 22d instant contains a long list those persons who have contributed voluntarily towards establishing a foundry for the casting of cannon. The same paper mentions the arrival at Orizaba of Santa Anna, but says no thing of the number of troops he had with him.

JALAPA, MEXICO, APRIL 27, 1847. The diligencia came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has or dered it to cease running this way. Passengers came through however, bringing papers and verbal news.

Among other rumors brought by passengers is one to the effect that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, has renewed his offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States, and that when the last diligencia left the city of Mexico the Congress was acting upon his propositions, whatever they may have been. Notwithstanding the fixed and denunciatory tones of the public press, there is certainly a peace-party in Mexico, and there may be something in this report of English

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralyzed them. At the city of Mexico a few light breastworks have been thrown up, not only as you enter the place by the Vera Cruz road, but on the road leading to the Convent of our Lady of Guadalupe ; but nothing like a regular system of defence has been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupified at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know ot which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 1,500 men, and wants reinforcements and money; but his demands have been unbeeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as of having sold the battle to the Americans

THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF MAY 6. The steamship New Orleans arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the

We have conversed with an intelligent passenthat he understood Gen. TAYLOR had succeeded in ject of his despatches was the formation of a mutual

Gen. Scorr pushes on without stop or falter; he destructive storm of Cerro Gordo delays not a day or an hour his onward march: with a boldness, an energy, and a masterly activity beyond all own of Jalapa, traversed the dangerous and difficult road thirty miles beyond, and appears, with the

JALAPA, (MEXICO,) APRIL 21, 1847. I arrived at this lovely place yesterday, and found that Gen. I'wiggs had hoisted the American flag in the city the day before. He followed the retreating heroes of Cerro Gordo to within a few miles of Jalapa, when all traces of them as a body disappeared, and he encamped for the night within three niles of the town that evening, and entered and took possession of it early the next morning.

Santa Anna did not pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejon, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the "nine mile pass," which was being fortified, but which, on second consideration t was deemed prudent to evacuate. This evacuation tool place yesterday morning, and in the evening Col. Harney's ragoons took possession of the Pass-Gen. Worth following n their footsteps. A number of small arms was taken at the

Pass, but they are of little or no value. All along the road between Perote and Puebla the Mexicans here say will be opposed, and, contrary to the general belief, it is said the commander-in-chief will shortly move in that direction

Col. Childs is the military Governor of Jalapa.

JALAPA, APRIL 23-10 A. M. An express has just got in from Perote. Gen. Worth reachd that town vesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M. He found i completely evacuated by the soldiers of the enemy, and a Col Vasquez left behind to surrender it with decency. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition were taken possession of.

Gen. Ampudia, with about 3,000 cavalry, in a wretched ondition, was near the town when our troops entered it, when

Santa Anna had not been in Perote since the fight at Cerro Gordo, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains.

Santa Anna escaped through a mountain pass rom Cerro Gordo, and was at Orizaba at last accounts, waiting reinforcements. It was said that ne designed adopting a guerilla mode of operation for the remainder of the war. The city of Mexico THE MEXICAN PRISONERS OF CERRO GORDO. was astounded by the battle of Cerro Gordo. Great preparations were being made for its defence.

Gen. Worth had advanced one of his brigades, with a battery and a troop of dragoons, to a place called Tepe Agualca, twelve leagues beyond Perote. o enlarge his circuit of supplies.

The road from Vera Cruz to the army was inested with armed banditti, who attacked weak parties or trains unprovided with a sufficient escort Mr. Kendall mentions a report of a number of recruits for the army, going up under charge of Capt. Winder, having been killed by the rancheros or guerillas between Jalapa and Cerro Gordo. Another correspondent writes as follows:

VERA CRUZ, APRIL 29, 1847. An express arrived last evening from Lieut. Dixon, in cou An express arrived last evening from Lieut. Dixon, in command of 102 convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in this city, on their road to join their respective regiments at and near Jalapa, stating that the party had been attacked by about 300 Mexicans. The express rider met, two miles this side of where he left Lieut. D., a train of about forty wagons in charge of Capt. Croghan Ker. Some fears are entertained for a train that was some five or six hours ahead of them. In fact, the Mexicans had great rejoicing amongst themselves last evening in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon evening in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon trains by them. Their accounts have it that our men (the guard) had been literally cut to pieces; but we have little faith in any thing that comes from such sources.

The Mexicans have a fine chance now to work upon ou Wilson's force at this place is too weak to spare many from it, and, if the enemy should go to work with determination, they might reap a handsome reward almost without opposi-tion. A few cases of vomito are said to have occurred, but in a very mild form.

PROM THE VERY CRUZ FIGUR OF APRIL 28 We understood yesterday that information had been received

at Jalapa that Gen. Worth had thrown his outposts towards Puebla, and would march immediately in that direction himself. We are somewhat doubtful as to its truth, however, not being able to trace it to any positive source. The latest nformation received from Perote, which might be relied on, (we think,) is that issued by us in an extra on Monday last. Generals Scott, Patterson, Twiggs, Pillow, and Quitman were in Jalapa-Gen. Shields still lying in a very doubtful state in an hospital on the battle-field at Cerro Gordo. Rumer says that Puebla will yield without discharging a gun; if so, they will show more wisdom than has been evinced by several ther Mexican cities, with hardly a hope for success against us.

Some of the Mexican officers, (prisoners,) Major H. G. Bennet, Capt. Montgomery, Lieut. Sorvera, and Lieut. Saunders, 1st Dragoons, came passengers in the New Orleans, and 150 discharged vounteers and teamsters.

It appears from the message of the new Mayor, WM. V. BRADY, at the opening of the Common Council on Tuesday, that the city debt on the 30th ultimo was \$12,687,834; alnost all of which is on account of the Croton water works. The amount to be raised by tax this year, including \$147,000 State tax, is \$2,542,361; which will make the rate of taxation even higher than it was last year. The Mayor urges the most rigid economy in every department of the city government. In the almshouse department, the expenses of which last year amounted to the enormous sum of \$343,037 60, he thinks there is great need of retrenchment, and that much saving can be effected by the immediate re-

the lands and property now occupied by the city at Bellevue. The present police system, which creates an annual exense of \$479,000, besides \$240 for lighting each of the station houses, and other expenses for other services, he proposes to abolish, and to employ in lieu of it a night-watch of 1,200 men, who would be enabled to pursue their ordinary

moval of the inmates to Blackwell's Island, and the sale of

cations during the day. The matter of cleaning streets he considered as deserving immediate attention, and he urges the necessity of a reform in this department, which he thinks can best be accomplished by a system of contracts, dividing the city into no less than

districts. With reference to lamps and gas, he urges the propriety of

Of the Croton aqueduct he speaks in the highest terms, and of the manner in which the affairs have been conducted by the present head of the department, and he closes by a few istics showing the prosperous state of its finances.

He recommends the sale of a portion of the public docks and slips, and applying the proceeds to the payment of the city debt, and also the abolition of all legal expenses, paying of all legal expenses, paying city debt, and also the aboution of all legs, perquisites, and emolu-to each officer a salary, and all fees, perquisites, and emolu-ter to be read into the city treasury. He urges that a memorial be sent to the Legislature to have the coroner, county clerk, and register salaried officers. He also urges the necessity of forming executive departments, and with this concludes his message.

6,000 barrels of flour, and as many bushels of wheat, befreight in the interior is such as to furnish the Southern Rail-

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TUSPAN.

PROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE OF APRIL 28. The expedition consisted of the steamer Mississippi, (flagship,) frigate Raritan, sloop of war Albany, ship John Adams, Germantown, Decatur, Spitfire, Vixen, Scourge, Vesuvius, Hecla, Etna, Bonita, Petrel, and Reefer. Among the veser who came over on the New Orleans. He says sels were distributed 150 men belonging to the Potomac, and 340 belonging to the Ohio, both of which remained at this ommunicating with Gen. Scorr, and that the ob- place. After some delay at the Island of Lobos, awaiting the arrival of the sailing vessels, and subsequently at sea, owing

understanding between them, with a view of join-ing their forces preparatory to a descent upon the time the Mississippi was anchored off the bar of Tuspan river, while the other steamers, having had their masts taken out, and otherwise lightened in every possible way, took in tow the gunboats and barges of the expectation, carrying, in all, about 1,200 men, and two pieces of field artillery. The other vessels of the squadron remained at anchor und parallel, he has passed through the considerable pan shoals, which lies six or eight miles to the eastward of the bar.

In crossing the bar the Spitfire led the way, and was fol

lowed by the Vixen and the Scourge, each having a guaboar old vanguard of the army, under the gallant Worth, before the far-famed castle of Perote.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA.

Owed by the Vixen and the Scourge, each having a guarding to two. Two of the steamers struck on the bar, but were not suffered to be stopped for a moment. They literally ploughed their way over it. By 12 o'clock, the whole expedition succeeded in gaining an entrance of the river, notwithstanding the serious difficulties presented by the breakers of the bar. Shortly afterwards, every thing being in readiness for an attack, Commodore Perry hoisted his broad pennant on board the Spitfire, and at once led the rest of the vessels up

After ascending it about five miles, two forts were discov After ascending it about five miles, two forts were discovered on the right bank, both of which opened upon the squadron. Immediately all the boats were manned with storming parties, and while the steamers end gunboats were gallantly returning the fire of the forts, they (the boats) dashed on and quickly took possession of the forts, the Mexicans retreati down one side of the hill as the sailors ascended the other.

The whole expedition now moved on steadily towards the town of Tuspan, but in a little while another fort, situated on town of Tuspan, but in a little while another fort, situated on a high hill, commanding the whole city, opened upon the vessels and barges. At the same time volleys of musketry were fired by the enemy from the chaparral. This latter fort was also promptly attacked, and, like the other two, was carried without the enemy waiting to cross bayonets, our noble tars proving themselves first-rate fellows for this boarding work. Simultaneously with the occupation of this fort, a division of the expedition landed in the town, and at once took possession of it. The greater part of the inhabit-ants had fled and left but a few scattering soldiers within reach

In the course of the contest seventeen men and officers wer killed and wounded. Capt. Tatnall received a ball in the right elbow joint. Lieut. Jas. L. Parker, aid to the Commodore, a severe wound in the upper part of the left breast. Lieut. Whittle a flesh wound in the right leg, and Lieut. Hartstene a flesh wound in the right wrist and thigh. All the

wounded, however, are now doing well.

Several guns of the Truxton were found mounted upon the forts, all of which were recovered and brought on board the squadron. Other articles belonging to the Truxton were likewise recovered. After retaining possession of the town from the 18th to the 22d instant, the force was withdrawn and embarked, leaving, however, the Albany and gunboat Reefer, under Capt. Breese, to guard and command the place. It may be proper to state that all the forts of the place were

destroyed by our forces. There being no further work on the coast for the squadron, Commodore Perry contemplated, we learn, a movement towards the interior, with a fine body of 2,500 tars, thoroughly organized, should such a step be deem

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "VERA CRUZ EAGLE." JALAPA, APRIL 20, 1847.

Yesterday at noon I left the encampment near Cerro Gordo multaneously with the thousands of Mexican prisoners who had been released on parole, and who were wending their way to their different homes, or to some place from whence they may again be forced to take up arms against us. I believe their line, extended as it was along the road, was full five miles in length. The Guarda Nacionale was the only corps that maintained any order in their march—the residue trudging along as best they could, and in most admirable disorder.

We rode over the road on which they marched with great We rode over the road on which they different ways in difficulty, turning our horses' heads twenty different ways in the space of half an hour to avoid riding them down. They were less sad than men under similar circumstances would were less sad than men under similar circumstances would generally be, and cracked many a joke at their own expense. This was in the early part of the march. But towar when they had measured eighteen or twenty miles of their jour-ney, (most of them in their bare feet,) they became quite silent and sad, and the effects of the fatigue of the day, combined with previous privations, told sensibly upon them. I felt much in-terested in the numerous camp women—those devoted crea-tures who follow them through good and evil—and it grieved ne to see them, worn down with fatigue, moving at a snail pace, their heavy burdens almost weighing them to the earth. woman of sixty or more years-the mother with her infant wrapped in her rebossa-the wife-the youthful seno rita frisking along with her lover's sombrero on her headthe wars—could all be seen at one view moving along, and bearing the hardships of the tramp, unconscious of the exist-ence of misery in this world.

These women, like the Indians, are the slaves of the men a slavery they submit to under the all-powerful influence of effection. In addition to their bedding and wearing apparel, they pack upon their backs the food and the uter t in, and worn out as they are by the toils of the day, whils

their husband or lover sleeps, they prepare his repast.

I noticed one man (a general) who left Gen. Scott's quarters about the same time I did. He was an elderly man, and soon perceived from his hobbling that he had but one leg. His progress on the march was an object of curiosity to me. and I was surprised to see him keep up so well with the more youthful and perfect-limbed. I halted for some time at the youthful and perfect-limbed. I halted for some time at the hacienda of Santa Anna to rest my horse, and my eyes ran eagerly over the column of prisoners to see if he had kept up. The fourth or fifth man to the writer was himself. He had refused a dozen offers to ride, both from our men and his own.

About I1 o'clock at night all of them passed my tent save those who had sunk down from the effects of the march, which was about three miles from this place. An hour afterwards polite voice at the tent asked permission to light a cigar from the fire. I looked out, it was he! He said he had not been able to keep up with the advance, but would reach Jalapa in one hour's tir e. The cigar lighted he hobbled off again, and this morning I met him in the streets apparently not at all

When the Mexicans first surrendered it was about their dinner hour. In one of their forts the camp kettles were taken from the fire, and the rations were being proportioned out when the order for surrender came from th mand ; so they had to march out without their dinners. That evening, although large quantities of food had been served out to them by our commissaries, they were picking up old bones, stale pieces of bread, and every thing that could be eaten. Yesterday on the march they would run up to a beef, killed the day before by our advance, and cut off every piece that could be obtained as eagerly as though they were h

From the foot of Cerro Gordo to Santa Anna's hacienda the roadside was lined with dead Mexicans and horses. At or near the rancho where Gen. Twiggs overtook the retr enemy they lay thick around, and a more horrid scene it would be difficult to picture. Mexicans lay dead in every direction, some resting up against trees, others with legs and arms extended, and occasionally a lancer lying with his arm upon the charger that received his death-wound from the same vol-ley that ended the career of his rider. Some of the prisoners passing through would occasionally halt to view the features of deceased, and then mending their gait regain their place y the side of those who were more fortunate in the fight.

At the place above cited was to be seen all the property other than munitions of war, taken from the enemy. In one place arranged in good order were all the pack-saddles, then the pen containing mules, the provisions next, comprising rice, beans, bread, pepper piloneus, garlic, &c. piles of shoes, knapsacks, and all the paraphernalia of a Mexican camp. Capt. Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, stopped for a ent and gave orders as to the removal of these

The muskets taken from the enemy were being broken on stones as I passed the spot where they were. They were of no earthly use to us, and hence the summary mode of dispos-

GREAT DISTRESS IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA .- Letters om Funchal to March 28th state that there was scarcely a ushel of corn or a barrel of flour to be bought in the island, and the distress in the rural districts was extreme. The merchants of Funchal had advanced to the municipal authorities \$28,500, and the authorities themselves had contributed \$4,000, all of which was sent to Gibraltar, Lisbon, and London, wherewith to purchase provisions for the starving population; but the returns had not been received.

The Madeira Defensor newspaper of Friday, the 12th March, says:

"The dreadful state which our island at this mor MICRIGAN PRODUCE.—The Monroe (Michigan) Advocate sents has not been equalled for many years. All kinds of breadstuffs for sale are entirely finished, and the poorer classes, who had not the means of providing in time, sides ashes, hides, and other articles. The amount of them all the horrors of starvation. The few barrels of flour that still could be got are held at \$25. If within the next two or three days some vessels do not arrive with supplies, we road Company, with their seventy cars, full and constant shall have to witness some of the most distressing scenes that ever visited a community. We really are afraid to say more !